The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *December* 13, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 43.)

☞ ADVERTISEMENT. ☜

BROKE into the State of Connecticut on the Evening of the 12th Ultimo a large overgrown Creature marked *and branded* CENTINEL.—She appears to be of Pennſylvania extraction, and was lately in the keeping of J—— L—— of New-York—from whence ſhe eſcaped to this State—She is well pampered for market and at firſt was thought to be of great value, but upon more minute examination ſhe is found to be a deception.—Cocks head and tail at firſt ſight, but is ſoon diſcovered to be lame in her *four* feet—Nine hundred pounds (her late maſter's ſalary under the preſent conſtitution) written in ſmall letters on her left hip, the hip which eminent farmers conjecture will ſoon be put out of joint. She has a large blaze in her forehead, in which is written in capitals, FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN and FELLOW-CITIZENS—She was conſiderably *galled* and *fretted* before ſhe left Pennſylvania, by the laſh of Mr Wilſon, which cauſed her to quit the place of her nativity.—She is well enough *ſpread* for the people of this ſtate, and they do not wiſh her to be *ſpread* any more, and therefore if her original proprietor or her late proteſtor will take her away and pay charges, no queſtions will be aſked; if not before the *firſt Thurſday in January* next, ſhe will be reſhipped to New-York to pay *Duties* as we are determined not to winter her.

December 7, 1787.

The LAST WORDS *of remarkable* CHARACTERS.—

AN anceſter of Lord Oxford's in the time of James the firſt, was executed for high treaſon. His laſt words were, "My friends and countrymen, I came here to ſuffer for a plot, plotted, but never acted; and an act, acted, but never plotted."

Mr. Watſon, uncle to the late Marquis of Rockingham, a man of immenſe fortune, finding himſelf at the point of death, deſired a friend who was preſent to reach him a drawer in which was an old ſhirt, that he might put it on. Being aſked why he would wiſh to change his linnen when he was ſo ill, *becauſe*, (replied he) *I am told that the ſhirt I die in muſt be the nurſe's perquiſite, and that is good enough for her.*" This was as bad as the old woman, who, with her laſt breath, blew out an inch of candle, *becauſe*, (ſays ſhe) *I can ſee to die in the dark.*"

Mrs. Burnet, daughter of Dean Stanhope, being near fainting, and juſt at the point of death, the attendants rubbed her temples with Hungary water, ſhe entreated they would deſiſt, adding, "though I feell it refreſhing, I am afraid it will make my hair turn grey."

A Cheſhire waggoner, who had got together a little eſtate, ſeems to have diſplayed as much magnanimity as the beſt of them. He found himſelf very ill, ſent for a Clergyman and an Attorney, who both came in at the ſame time, and found his family all weeping round his bed. The man of law having having prepared his pen and ink, deſired to know how he would chooſe to leave his property? The ſick man having muſtered up ſufficient ſtrength for his laſt effort, ſpoke as follows: "The houſe, and all the ſticks in it, to Mary (his wife) as long as ſhe live, and then divided among the reſt on 'em. The waggons and horſes to Tom. The plows and cows to Dick, with half o' the farm. The other half and a hundred pound to Will. Three hundred pound to Moll; the ſame to Bett. And now write lawyer, pray parſon, cry wife, and bellow children; for by the L—d I'm dying."

From the Middleſex Gazette.

Meſſ. WOODARD & GREEN,

By inſerting the following in your valuable paper, you will oblige a cuſtomer.

Let not my weak unknowing hand
Preſume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe.

I HAVE lately attended the laſt ſickneſs, the deathbed and funeral of a valuable Continental Officer, who has left a family under embarraſſed circumſtances. I have within a few days paſt vi-

sited another of this character who is now fast wasting away under an incurable weakness and will leave a family under the hand of distressing poverty. These men have repeatedly risked their lives in the cause of their country and have contributed their share to establish this country in the reputation it justly had at the close of the war. I know others, who (from the seeming fortuituous course of events) are reduced to great difficulty to support themselves and families. Yet there are people who are so bold as to say, that these calamities to use their own phrase are sent as judgments on the officers of the late army for accepting their half pay. They are not content with depriving them of the value of it by their clamour; but will insult them in their distresses. I know it is best to be patient: but if ever these words of Shakespeare can be admissible they may be so here: "Patience thou young and "rosetip'd Cherubim, I here dis-"card thee."

A RHAPSODY on RUM.

——Ignigenamque vocant OVID.

GREAT Spirit hail!—Confusion's angry fire,
And like thy parent *Bacchus* born of fire,
The goal's decoy; the greedy merchant's lure;
Disease of money, but reflection's cure.
We owe, great DRAM, the trembling hand to thee,
The headstrong purpose and the feeble knee;
The loss of honour, and the cause of wrong;
The brain enchanted; and the faulk'ring tongue;
Whilst fancy flies before thee unconfin'd,
Thou leav'st disabled Prudence far behind.
In thy pursuit our fields are left forlorn.
Whilst giant weeds oppress the pigmy corn.
Thou throw'st a mist before the planters eyes;
The plow grows idle, and the harvest dies.
By thee refresh'd no cruel norths we fear.
Tis ever warm and calm when thou art near.
On the bare earth for thee expos'd we lie,
And brave the malice of a frowning sky.
Like those who did in ancient times repent,
We sit in ashes, and our clothes are rent.
From thee a thousand flatt'ring whims escape
Like hasty births that ne'er have perfect shape.
Thine ideots seem in gay delusion fair,
But born in flame they soon expire in air.
O grand deluder! such thy charming art,
'Twere good we ne'er should meet, or ne'er should part
Ever abscond, or ever tend our call,
Leave us our sense entire, or none at all.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, September 26.

THE Prince of Orange arrived here yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon, and was received by the states general, the states of Holland, the council of the state, and committees, the equestrian order, the courts of justice, and the different colleges. The deputies of 13 towns were present in the assembly of the states of Holland yesterday, when they unanimously voted an address to the Stadtholder; and this day they came to a resolution declaring him reinstated in his rights. It is impossible to describe the universal joy which prevails among all ranks of people.

The states of Holland and West Friesland on Tuesday night last came to the following resolutions:——1. to annul the resolutions by which the stadtholder had been suspended from exercising his charges 2. to invite his highness to repair to the Hague. 3. To restore the garrison to his highness. 4. To annul the commission granted for the defence of the province and city of Utrecht. 5. To send commissioners to the Duke of Brunswick to request of him not to send any troops into this place.

The press continues to be pushed throughout all the ports with redoubled ardour; all the custom-house cutters are now in service, with a Lieutennant and press gang on board each, and have swept off a considerable number of seamen, particularly from on board the different smuggling vessels on the coasts of Essex, Kent and Sussex.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The following ships were put into commission yesterday:

Ships	Guns.	Captains.
Barfleur	98	Knight
Cumberland	74	M'Bride
Belona	74	Bowyer
Alcide	74	Caldwell
Robuste	74	Cornwallis
Perseverance	36	Young
La Nymph	36	Paine
Spit-fire a fire-ship,		Willis

On Wednesday last, two gentlemen from the African committee waited on the Admiralty-board, to represent the dangers they apprehended to some homeward bound ships as well as their vessels in the river, now preparing to proceed to Africa, when Mr. Stephenson informed them, that it was their lordships' intention to provide immediate convoys for their protection.

The Cape of Good Hope being a Dutch settlement, the Prince of Orange cannot be said to be reinstated in his possessions until the French garrison is removed. This French garrison has been placed there with a view of hostility to Great Britain: The French and Dutch equally meant it. Nothing therefore, can be more necessary, than to insist on this garrison being withdrawn: this is one part, and a principal one, of Mr. Grenville's mission at this time, to the French Court. It is more than probable, France will not give up the Cape of Good Hope. In this case we must go to war with them.

At Rochford they are casting great guns, and forming a magazine of naval stores; a number of fresh hands are employed in the rope walks, and the officers of marines there have orders to recruit the marine guards with the utmost dispatch.

Couriers are almost daily passing between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid; and it is now generally believed by the best informed men, that Spain will enter into the designs of France.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Sept. 22

"Late on Monday evening a king's Messenger with great difficulty procured a pinnace at Leith, and went on board the Champion frigate, Captain Dommer, and early on Tuesday morning the hottest impress ever remembered took place at Leith where persons of all descriptions were seized, and every ship in the roads stript of her seamen. A number of men were afterwards set at liberty, but near two hundred hands were detained for the service. The Shark has sailed with them to the Nore.

"We underſtand that twenty-five good men were impreſſed by the crew belonging to the Shark, at Iverkeithing, and a few at Burnt-Iſland, and other ports of the Firth.

"On the above occaſion ſeveral of the ſeamen and mariners employed in the impreſs ſevice, having got intoxicated, paraded through the ſtreets of Edinburgh and Leith, with a variety of wanton and unneceſſary outrages. Several of them were by order of the magiſtrates committed to the city guard. It is but juſtice to mention the above outrages were committed without the knowledge and againſt the orders of the officers, who have on this occaſion conducted themſelves with all the lenity that ſo cruel and oppreſſive (though neceſſary) a meaſure would admit of."

WAR-OFFICE, September 24.

It is his Majeſty's pleaſure that all officers belonging the regiments in Great Britain, or on foreign ſtations, do join their reſpective corps without delay, except ſuch officers as are employed on the recruiting ſervice.

GEO. YONGE.

WHITEHALL, September 24.

It is his Majeſty's pleaſure that all officers belonging to the regiments of cavalry and infantry, now ſerving in Ireland, except ſuch as are employed on the recruiting ſervice, do join their reſpective corps without delay; and it is his Majeſty's further pleaſure, that all officers belonging to any of the garriſons in Ireland do repair to their reſpective poſts without delay.

SYDNEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Sept. 23.

My Lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty are hereby pleaſed to direct, that ſuch Captains, commanders and lieutenants of his Majeſty's navy and marine forces, as are employed, do tranſmit hither an account of their places of abode, in order to their being ſent to when his Majeſtys ſervice may require their attendance; and they are ſo to continue to do the ſame as often as they ſhall happen to change their habitations,

P. STEPHENS.

Notice is hereby given to all officers of his Majeſty's navy and marine forces, who are abſent from this kingdom with leave from my lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty, that it is their lordſhips' directions they return to England within 6 months after the date hereof; and in failure thereof, they will forfeit all the half pay that may be due to them.

P. STEPHENS

The 17th, 42d, 44th, and 55th regiments, have received orders from the War-Office, to hold themſelves in readineſs for foreign ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 3.

"His Majeſty's ſhips fitting out here go on with great rapidtiy, and begin to get a great number of hands on board, and ſeldom a day paſſes but we have a hundred or two from one place or another."

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, Lloyd's Evening Poſt ſays we have received papers from Holland and Flanders, by which we learn, that the negociation between the Duke of Brunſwick and and the Amſterdam deputies, having failed of ſucceſs, the outpoſts of the city of Amſterdam were on Monday laſt at three o'clock attacked by the Pruſſian troops, that about five the firing was very briſk, and continued ſo till ſeven, when the Pruſſian troops were repulſed in three different places, and retreated in diſorder; that their loſs, however, as well as that of the Amſterdamers, was not known.

Nothing carries a greater appearance of war than the orders given by government for putting fire-ſhips into commiſſion, it being very unuſual to equip thoſe veſſels till the laſt moment of a fleet ſailing for actual ſervice.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, September 29.

"An order is this moment arrived here to equip the following ſhips of war with all expedition, Le Hippotamme, of 64 guns; Le Hannibal, of 50, Le Saggitare, Corneulle, Cabot, and Diſtin frigates, which are, as we expect, intended for a ſquadron of obſervation in the channel. Sailors are preparing to man them."

Advices from Prague ſay, that the utmoſt exertion is now uſing in repairing and augmenting the fortifications and works of that city, as an attack is expected by a large army of Turks, which is now collecting on the borders of Tranſylvania.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, November 27.

By the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES *November* 2[illegible], 1787.

On motion,

RESOLVED *nemine contradicente*, That the proceedings of the Federal Convention, tranſmitted to the General Aſſembly, through the medium of Congreſs, be ſubmitted to a Convention of the people of this ſtate, for their full and free inveſtigation and deciſion.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, C. H. D.

On Thurſday laſt his Excellency WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Eſquire, was unanimouſly re-elected Governor of this ſtate.

Laſt Friday morning, Mr. JEHU HOWELL, a very ingenious Architect, of Baltimore county, having occaſion to croſs Patapſco river, went from this town to the Ferry-Branch, and finding a boat at a ſhort diſtance from the ſhore, he permitted his horſe to enter the water at the end of the ferry-point, ſuppoſing it ſhallow--but alas! he was fatally miſtaken; for the horſe in a few moments, was plunged directly into a channel many fathoms deep, where-

by the hapleſs rider ſoon periſhed without the poſſibility of relief.--- This melancholly event hath deprived an affectionate wife of a huſband, and two children of a kind parent. His body hath ſince been found, and reſpectfully interred.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, was launched at Harris's-Creek, in this town, by the ingenious Mr. *Stodder*, the beautiful ſhip *Goliath*, of 600 tons, (the property of Abraham Van Bibber, Eſquire) deſigned for the Eaſt-India trade.

PITTSBUGH, *November* 3

On Saturday laſt the party of volunteers which went in purſuit of the Indians, returned without having come up with them; they had got two days a-head. At the Salt Licks the Indians attacked Captain Robinſon who, with a few men, and a quantity of goods, was proceeding to the Moravian towns. The party was ſleeping in a ſmall hut built by Mr. David Duncan, and one of them having occaſion to go out in the night, was ſtruck on the head with a tomahawk, this alarmed the reſt, who immediately got up, and after firing a few ſhots, diſperſed the Indians, and returned to this town. The wounded man is in a fair way of recovering.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

On Wedneſday Mr. M'Kean cloſed a long ſpeech on the legiſlative article of the new conſtitution, with this ſtriking obſervation, "Though a good ſyſtem of government is certainly a bleſſing, yet it is on the adminiſtration of the beſt ſyſtem, that the freedom, wealth and happineſs of the people depend. DESPOTISM, if wiſely adminiſtered *is the beſt form of government invented by the ingenuity of man*; and we find that people under abſolute and limited monarchies, under ariſtocracies and mixed governments, are as contented and proſperous as we are, owing, undoubtedly to the wiſdom and virtue of their rulers. In ſhort, the beſt government may be ſo conducted, as to produce miſery and diſgrace, and the worſt ſo adminiſter'd, as to enſure dignity and happineſs to a nation."

On the ſame day Mr. Smilie in an elegant, ingenious, and argumentative ſpech, traced ſome of the leading defects in the conſtitution, and endeavoured to ſhew that, if not in expreſs terms, yet by inevitable conſequence, it would terminate in a conſolidation and not a confederation of the ſtates. To this objection (which Mr. Wilſon agreed, if taken upon true grounds, was a very ſerious and important one) the argument reſpecting the relation between the ſtate legiſlatures, and the federal branches of government, was repeated, the latter of which could not exiſt, it was ſaid, if the other was annihilated. "But, added Mr. Smilie, let us review the hiſtory of Rome, and we ſhall find, after the moſt abſolute and moſt horrid tyranny was eſtabliſhed on the imperial throne, the ancient forms of liberty were preſerved, but we know the power and dignity of that once illuſtrious body, were dwindled to a name. So, here Mr. Preſident, the ſhadow of ſtate government may long be retained, when the ſubſtance is totally loſt and forgotten."

"Liberty and happineſs, ſays Mr. Wilſon have an enemy on each hand:—on the one hand tyranny, on the other licentiouſneſs. To guard againſt the latter, it is neceſſary to give the proper powers to government; and to guard againſt the former, it is neceſſary that thoſe powers ſhould be properly diſtributed." I agree, replies Mr. Smilie, that it is or ought to be, the object of all governments, to fix the intermediate point betwixt tyranny and licentiouſneſs; and, I conteſs the plan before us is perfectly armed to repel the latter, but I believe it has deviated too much on the left hand, and rather invites than guards againſt the approaches of tyranny."

Yeſterday the convention proceeded in their deliberations on the firſt article of the propoſed conſtitution, and Mr. Wynkoop moved, after ſome debate, that the ſecond article ſhould be taken into conſideration. On this, Smilie obſerved that he hoped ſo precipitate a meaſure would not be adopted, for, in his opinion, they had not yet got over the firſt ſix words of the preamble. He then reduced the preſent ſubject of diſcuſſion to two general heads, viz. 1ſt. the neceſſity of a declaration of rights, and 2dly. Whether the plan was a conſolidation or a confederation of the United States? After theſe points were aſcertained, he obſerved, it would be proper to conſider each ſection of the firſt article particularly, in order to ſtate the objections to the powers delegated to congreſs for impoſing internal taxation, raiſing a poll tax, and maintaining a ſtanding army in time of peace. The convention adjourned at two o'clock.

Mr. M'Kean ſaid yeſterday in convention, that he wiſhed the opponents of the preſent conſtitution would not merely point out its defects, but ſtate remedies. Since they conſider a bill of rights ſo eſſential, why do they not ſhew us one that we may judge of its neceſſity? To this Mr. Smilie anſwered, he was happy to hear the idea ſuggeſted, for he had underſtood that the convention meant not to admit additions or amendments, but let them agree to his, and he pledged himſelf to produce ſuch a bill of rights, and ſuch other amendments as would conciliate the opponents of the plan in its preſent ſtate, who wiſhed not to reject it altogether, but to make it as ſecure as poſſible, in favour of the civil liberties of the people.

We hear from Halifax, that on the arrival of a Britiſh Packet at that port, the 13th ult. from England, an expreſs was immediately ſent off to Canada; it is ſaid ſhe brings advice of the Britiſh nation being on the eve of a war with France. All the ſhips of war have taken down their bulk heads, and are cleared, manned and appointed, as in time of actual ſervice. His Highneſs Prince William Henry, in the Pegaſus immediately put to ſea; his deſtination not known. From the above circumſtances, which corroborate the accounts brought by the Jenny, Capt. Smith, from Ireland, who arrived at New-York a few days ago, there no longer remains a doubt, but WAR, with all its concomitant horrors, is ere this, taken place in Europe.

A Baltimore paper of November 20, ſays:---"In September laſt, Col. Joſeph Brandt, the celebrated Indian partizan, had a great council at Niagara, conſiſting of ſome of the principal chiefs of the ſix

nations and Meſſaſogers; ſhortly after the council broke up, Col. Brandt ſet out for Detroit, up Lake Erie, with two ſloops and ſeventeen batteauxs, loaded with Warriors, ammunition and proviſions; a few days previous to his departure, he was heard to ſay, that the Long Knife (meaning the Virginians) were very troubleſome, and paid little regard to treaties, that he would pay them a viſit, and could treat with them upon a par, being accompanied by the tomahawk, as the Long Knife are always by the bayonet, and if they were for peace, they ſhould have it; but if for war, they ſhould find that war accompanied him alſo.

New-York Dec. 5.

On the 27th of October laſt, in lat. 14. 17, N. long. 58 W. as Capt. Conklin, of the ſloop Fanny, was proceeding on his voyage from Demarara to this port, he was chaced by an armed brig from 1 to 11 o'clock P. M. When the Brig came up, ſhe fired a ſhot over him, without hailing, altho' within 50 yards. She then hailed him in French, and ordered Capt. Conklin to heave to, which beng done, the brig's boat came on board and examined his papers. The Officer informed Capt. Conklin, that the brig was an Engliſh cruiſer, and was in ſearch of French and Dutch veſſels.

The following ADDRESS of his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſq. to the Preſident of the late Federal Convention, was delivered by him immediately before his ſigning the propoſed Conſtitution.

Mr. Preſident,

I CONFESS that I do not entirely approve of this conſtitution at preſent,---but, Sir, I am not ſure I ſhall never approve it: For having lived long I have experienced many inſtances of being obliged by better information or fuller conſideration, to change opinions even on important ſubjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwiſe. It is therefore the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more reſpect to the judgment of others.---Moſt men indeed, as well as moſt ſects in religion, think themſelves in poſſeſſion of all truth, and that wherever others differ from them, it is ſo far error. Steele, a proteſtant, in a dedication, tells the Pope, that the only difference between our two churches, in their opinion of the certainty of their doctrine, is, the Romiſh church is infallible and the Engliſh church IS NEVER IN THE WRONG. But though many private perſons think as highly of their own infallibility as that of their ſect, few expreſs it ſo naturally as a certain French Lady, who in a little diſpute with her ſiſter, ſaid, I don't know how it happens, ſiſter, but I meet with no body but myſelf that is always in the right.

In theſe ſentiments, Sir, I agree to this conſtitution, with all its faults, if they are ſuch;---becauſe I think a general government neceſſary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a bleſſing to a people if well adminiſtered:--and I believe further, that this is likely to be well adminiſtered for a courſe of years, and can only end in deſpotiſm, as other forms have done before it, when the people ſhall become ſo corrupted as to need a deſpotic government, being incapable of any other.

I doubt too whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better conſtitution. For when you aſſemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wiſdom, you inevitably aſſemble with thoſe men all their prejudices, their paſſions, their errors of opinion, their local intereſts, and their ſelfiſh views. From ſuch an Aſſembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore aſtoniſhes me, Sir, to find this ſyſtem approaching ſo near to perfection as it does. And I think it will aſtoniſh our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded, like thoſe of the builders of Babel, and that our ſtates are on the point of ſeparation, only to meet hereafter for the purpoſe of cutting one another's throats. Thus I conſent, Sir, to this conſtitution, becauſe I expect no better, and becauſe I am not ſure that it is not the beſt. Much of the efficiency and ſtrength of any government in procuring and ſecuring happineſs to the people, depends on opinion, ----on the general opinion of the goodneſs of that government, as well as of the wiſdom and integrity of its governors. I hope therefore that for our own ſakes as a part of the people, and for the ſakes of our poſterity, we ſhall act heartily and unanimouſly in recommending this conſtitution wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well adminiſtered.

On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expreſſing a wiſh, that every member of the convention who may ſtill have objections to it,

would, with me on this occaſion, doubt a little of his own infalibility, and to make MANIFEST our UNANIMITY, put his name to this inſtument.

New York, Dec. 8. The Liverpool General Advertiſer of the 11th of October laſt, has the following article:——" By a letter from Amſterdam to a gentleman in this town, that city ſurrendered at diſcretion on the 5th inſtant.

Capt. Henry Williams of Salem arrived at Philadelphia from St. Euſtatia, after a paſſage of 18 days, informs that it was currently reported there that admiral Hood, with 15 ſail of Britiſh ſhips of war, had arrived at Barbadoes; that the inhabitants of St. Kitts were in great alarm, and had ſet 500 negroes at work to fortify Brimſtone-Hill.

We are informed that a ſquadron had put to ſea from Portſmouth, firſt for the protection of the homeward bound Indiamen, 100 of which were at ſea, and next to take ſtation off of Breſt, to watch the motions of the French fleet. That a French tranſport from Breſt had been taken by an Engliſh frigate. That the French had really taken poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, by the deſire of the Dutch patriots, and that the parliament of Paris was recalled, &c.

Bennington, Dec. 3. By a gentleman of veracity from Canada we have obtained the following particulars of a late inhuman murder perpetrated in thoſe parts, viz. One James Gale, a native of Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, who commanded a plundering party on Long-Iſland in the late war, had lately reſided in Canada, and had ſuſtained the character of an idle, factious gambler. Reduced by extravagance he was lately taking a tour to the weſtern country in ſearch of plunder, where he unfortunately fell in with a Mr. Street, of Farmington in Connecticut, who had delivered by contract, a number of cattle to a gentleman at Niagara, and received about ſix-hundred pounds York currency in caſh. During Mr. Street's ſtay at that place, from his benevolence and Gale's addreſs, and neceſſitous circumſtances, he had become ſo intimate with him as occaſioned Mr. Street not only to make known his buſineſs to Gale, but repeatedly to pay his expences. The morning Mr. Street left the falls at Niagara he had rode but a ſmall way before he overtook Gale, with a bridle in his hand and a comrade with him. Mr. Street bid Gale good bye, who aſked him if he was going home, and being anſwered in the affirmative, I am looking for my horſe, ſaid he, and I'll go on to the great ſpring with you, for it is as probable he is gone that way as any other. Mr. Street accepted it kindly, and rode on ſociably converſing to the ſpring. Gale then ſaid well, I can go no further, Mr. Street replied I am ſorry, but we will not part with dry lips. He immediately diſmounted, took from his portmanteau a bottle of ſpirits, and a cup from his pocket, handed his horſe to Gale's comrade, and ſtooped to dip up ſome water from the ſpring. At that inſtant Gale drew his tomahawk and ſtruck him dead by repeating his blow. He then robbed him of his money, plundered his portmanteau, and tied up his cloaths in his handkerchief, which was marked with J. G. the initials of his name, and hid them under a log. Put Mr. Street's body ſmall diſtance into the buſh and covered him with bruſh; the horſe he took into the buſh and killed.

Some time after the murder, a number of Indians ſtopped at the ſpring and were alarmed at the unuſual ſcent. After ſearching a little while they found the body of Mr. Street, and his cloaths. The circumſtance of the handkerchief being marked with the initials of Gale's name, who was ſtill at Niagara, as was likewiſe his comrade, with ſome other circumſtances, occaſioned them to be apprehended and committed to priſon. Our informant further ſays that Gale's comrade has made a full confeſſion of the whole barbarous tranſaction, and that they were both confined in irons, in the goal at Quebec, when he left Canada.

LONDON, October 8.

A correſpondent at Amſterdam writes in a poſtſcript, dated at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, 'that Amſterdam had not then ſurrendered, Water was ſo ſcarce when the letter came away, that they gave after the rate of an Engliſh ſhilling for a quart bottle of it. The communication between Amſterdam and Haerlem was then cut off by the Pruſſians.

Oct. 9. It is certain the Admiralty exhibited a greater ſhew of buſineſs yeſterday, and in truth more was done, of a hoſtile tendency than on any preceeding day. In addition to the number of ſhips yeſterday put in commiſſion, and the commiſſions delivered to officers, orders were delivered to three diviſions of marines, to offer a bounty of five guineas to recruits inſtead of four, and to uſe the utmoſt alacrity in augmenting that uſeful body. Thus, then, matters will ſtand, and we may draw this concluſion from the

premiſes, that whatever may be the anſwer from the French court, our miniſters are determined not to relax in their preparations; and this at leaſt is certain, that our equipments are to be kept up the whole winter.

The ſum of the anſwer of the French Miniſter to the peremptory requiſition of Mr. Grenville, might be conveyed in the words of Shakeſpear:

" For though we do not ſeek a battle as we are,
" Yet as we are we will not ſhun it.
" So tell your maſter."

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 13.

It is rumoured that in conſequence of the apparent certainty of *a war*, our good neighbours, at the eaſtern extremity of the continent, have already begun to fit out PRIVATEERS! — How would theſe picaroons ſing, oh be joyful, could they but have a KNAB at the muſkitto fleets of the United States.

Mr. Wilſon, in the convention of Pennſylvania, ſaid, that the manner in which the oppoſition treated the propoſed conſtitution, taking it by piecemeal without conſidering the relative connection and dependence of its parts, reminded him of an anecdote which occurred when it was the practice in churches to detail a ſingle line of Sternhold and Hopkins's pſalms, and then ſet the verſe to muſic. A ſailor entered the church when the clerk gave out the following line;

" The Lord will come, and he will not,"

The ſailor ſtared, but when he heard the following line,

" Hold your peace, but ſpeak aloud,

he inſtantly left the congregation, convinced that it was an aſſembly of lunatics.

New Advertiſements.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subſcriber on the 23d Inſtant. a NEGRO FELLOW by the Name of JACK DUBLIN; he is of a remarkable large ſtature—very robuſt, about ſix Feet one or two Inches high—thirty ſix Years old, goes ſomething lame with his left Leg; he has likewiſe a remarkable Bunch on the Back of one of his Hands:—He had on when he went away, a light or reddiſh brown Coat, and Overalls of the ſame: he likewiſe Carries the Marks of the Laſh on his Back, which he received for Theft, and was ſold by Order of Court for 18 Years for Damages and Coſt,——Whoever will apprehend ſaid Negro, or cauſe the ſame to be taken into Cuſtody, ſo that he may be returned to the Subſcriber at Great Barrington or Mr. Ebenezer Dimon at Fairfield, ſhall be entitled to SEVEN DOLARS Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by

CHARLES WHITING.

Fairfield, November 24th 1787.

TAKEN by State and Town warrants, and to be ſold at public auction at the Sign Poſt in Milford, on the 14th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. ſo much of the lands of Samuel Platt, James Fenn, Landa Beach, Zebulon Gillet, Caleb Smith, Samuel Nettleton, Isaac Nettleton, John Prudden, Richard Law, David Lambert, James Davidſon, Peter Perit, Jun. and David Clark, as will be ſufficient to pay their taxes due to me, unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement.

ANDREW CLARK, Collector.

Milford Dec. 13, 1787.

TAKEN by Treaſurer's warrants &c to be ſold at public Vendue at the Sign Poſt in New-Milford, for hard Money, Soldier's Notes out previous to 1785 or Certificates for Intereſt on Money loaned to this ſtate, ſo much of the real Eſtate of Jonathan Forſord, Edmund Boſtwick, Donnini Duglaſs, John Egleſtone David Ferris, William Gillet, Nathan Leavenworth, Daniel Lyman, Aſa Morriſs, Joſeph Mygatt, Darius Olmſted, Benjamin Seeley and Caleb Terril. jun. as to pay their Taxes made on Liſts 1782, 1783, & 1784, and legal Coſts, on Monday the 20th Day of February next unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement. ISAAC BOSTWICK } Collect-
ELIZUR WARNER } ors.

New-Milford, November 29, 1787. 43—3w

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, the valuable Farm on which he now lives, lying in the north-eaſt part of Eaſt-Haven, containing 105 acres. Said Farm is well divided into mowing, paſture, plough land, and wood land, it yields annually between forty and fifty loads of good hay, and thirty barrels of good Cider. The houſe and barn on it are convenient for a Farmer: the barn is fifty one feet in length. It is ſix miles from the City of New Haven, and five miles from the center of Branford As there is a plenty of Wood on it, and as it is known to be a fruitful profitable Farm, it is very convenient for any Gentleman in New-Haven or Branford who wiſhes to furniſh himſelf with a Farm for a Country-Seat, whence he may derive his Wood, Hay, Butter, Cheeſe, Cider, fruit, &c. Said Farm is now in good heart, is incloſed and properly divided with good Fences, the Buildings are in good repair, and there is now growing on it a plenty of Stuff for additional Fences, as the purchaſer may chooſe JOHN ROBINSON.

New-Haven. Dec. 13. 43

STRAYED or ſtolen from this City, *a bay Horſe, with a white Streak in his Face, about fourteen Hands high, had on but three Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a generous reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by*

CLARK DAVIS.

Watertown, December 4, 1787. 42--3

EXCISE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the County of New-Haven, who have given notes payable to the Treaſurer of this State, for Exciſe, which have become due, that if ſaid notes are not payed without delay, they will, without further notice or reſpect to perſons, be put in ſuit. And all retailers, and conſumers of articles ſubjected to the payment of exciſe within ſaid county, are hereby notified, that it is expected they ſeverally exhibit to the Collector of Exciſe, or his Deputy, a true manifeſt, in writing, of all ſuch articles which they ſhall have ſold, or conſumed, between the firſt day of July laſt paſt, and the firſt day of January next, on which they have not before paid the exciſe, within twelve days next after ſaid firſt day of January, without any further notice.

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector of Exciſe,

New-Haven, Nov. 26, 1787. 3

For SALE, by

Robert Johnſton,

No. 14, Water Street, in the Houſe lately occupied by Col. Samuel Ogden, New-York.

A large and general Aſſortment of

IRON CASTINGS,

Among which are the following, viz.

IRON HOLLOW WARE, of all Sizes.
Pot-Aſh Kettles caſt with Bottom down.
Clock and Window Weights
Griddles large and ſmall
Tea Kettles large and ſmall. Bake Pans &c. &c.
Cart, Waggon, Coach and Chair Boxes.
56, 28, and 14lb, Weights with Rings.
Mortars and Peſtles. Sad Irons.
Franklin Stoves, large and ſmall.
Rittenhouſe, do. do
Ten and ſix plate, do. do. cloſe ſtoves
Sharp's new invented Stove Grates.
Canada Stoves for large Rooms.
Patent Caboofes for Ships, with one and two boilers, Grates and Oven.
Fire Places with jambs complete
Back Plates of every Dimenſion.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale, at No 51, Water-Street, near Burling's Slip,

NEW-YORK,

MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, FAYAL. } WINES, *in Pipes, &c.*

NANTZ BRANDY, ditto.

NEW-YORK RUM, well flavoured and good Proof, exchanged for Molaſſes, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaſer of the Rum.

Refined LUMP SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.

Maxwell's approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.

Bliſtered STEEL, warranted good, of ſuperior Quality for Farmer's Uſe, and the Manufacture of Mill-Saws, uncommonly cheap.

BAR-IRON & CART TIRE.

Light and neat Hollow Ware.

New-York, Oct. 30. [38 tf.]

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Caſh given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1787.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Dancing School, kept by M. CHARLES J. De BERARD, is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, at the City Aſſembly Room, in Court-Street.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen in the country, who wiſh to attend the Dancing School, may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging at the City Aſſembly Room,

By the Public's moſt humble Servant,

41 6t JOHN MIX, Jun.

New-Haven, Nov. 28.

The Subſcribers for a

Philoſophical Apparatus

for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requeſted to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Eſq. Treaſurer, their ſeveral Subſcriptions, that the ſame may be inveſted in an apparatus as ſoon as poſſible.

EZRA STILES, Preſident.

CASH paid for

Shipping Furrs,

Such as Red Foxes, Otters, Minks, Martins, Fiſhers, &c. By

Hezekiah Beardſley,

At his Druggiſt Store, oppoſite Mr. John Miles's Tavern.

New-Haven, November 8. [38 tf.]

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magneſia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quanti y, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Britiſh Oil.

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

CASH
For FLAXSEED

The Higheſt Price will be given by

Elijah Auſtin, & Comp'y,

At their Store, on UNION WHARF.

Where alſo may be had, exceedingly cheap for CASH or FLAXSEED,

Excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, 100, or Dozen Pound.

Do. ROCK SALT, by the 100 Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

St. Croix RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

HOLLOW WARE, by the Ton, or leſs Quantity.

CHALK, by do. or Cwt.—very cheap.

Likewiſe a Variety of

European GOODS,
Cutlery,
Hard-Ware, &c,

To be ſold at this Office,
Strongs ALMANACK for
1788.

Juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, and to be ſold by

ISAAC BEERS,

The American Muſæum,

or Repoſitory of ancient and modern Fugitive Pieces, for September, 1787.

The price of this valuable publication is a Quarter of a Dollar ſingle, —— to ſubſcribers 18*ſ.* Pennſylvania currency per annum. One half to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing. ALSO

The Columbian Magazine,

For September, 1787.

Price a Quarter of a Dollar ſingle, or 20*ſ.* Pennſylvania currency per annum, to ſubſcribers. One half to be paid at ſubſcribing.

To be Sold at this Office,

A Sheet ALMANACK,

For 1788. Very convenient for Merchants' Counting Rooms, Taverns, Public Offices, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſo much of the Real Eſtate, formerly occupied by JOSEPH WILFORD, as will be ſufficient to pay the Taxes due from him on the Liſt of 1782, will be ſold at Public Auction, at the Sign Poſt in Branford, on the Firſt Monday in January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement.

REUBEN ROSE, Collector.

Branford, Dec. 1, 1787. 42 3

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.